JUDGE BEDFORD'S GRAND JURY

The Last Act in the Great Drama of the General Sessions Grand Inquest.

True Bills Found Against Present and Ex-City Officials.

Another Bubble Bombshell Exploded.

Valedictory of the Grand Jury and Judge Bedferd's Address.

Mayor Hall's Defence-He Waives All Irregularities Committed by the Grand Jury and Goes Before the Courts on the Merits of His Case.

The Parties Indicted To Be Tried Before Judge Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday, the 19th Inst.

The Indictments--- The Parties Arrested and Their Bonds.

The Public Interest Manifested in the Proceedings.

EXCITEMENT IN COURT.

Mayor Hall, Peter B. Sweeny, Wm. M. Tweed, Richard B. Connolly and Nathaniel Sands Indicted and Bailed.

Never in the history of criminal proceedings or conducted in the Court of General Ses was there such public interest manifested as yesterday in connection with the close of ors of the Grand Jury. As stated in yesterday's HERALD the Grand Jury, now sitting over months, and engaged all the interval in ig into certain charges of fraud, corrupon and malfeasance in office of certain officials ng the highest political and most responsible positions in the city government, came into Court and true presentments made of the parties charged with high crimes and misdemeanors. Fublic interest was greatly excited from the first burst of the cloud which had previously long conceased the thun-derboit laden with destruction to the honored chiefs of the Tammany Ring, and the whole comunity anxiously marked the course and effect of e visitation. The storm was general in its sweep, tans high and low were prostrated by it But this was not enough. A removal from office merely could not condone for frauds perpetrated, to confidence abused, or for the deser the fair name of the city and of people, and the law, previously ignored urraged, was appealed to in order to the very men who had so long set it at defiance. One of the first steps towards this desired result was taken in the Court of General Sessions at ne hast November Term. The Grand Jury then emto their pands, as in duty bound, the questions hen paramount in the public mind—the gigantic lately exposed upon the City Treasury the perpetrators thereof could most speedily and effectually The action of that Grand Jury now known as Judge Bedford's Grand Jury has been the subject, not only of public comment and commendation, but of legislation, recognition and deliberations was prolonged from time to time until yesterday, when, having completed their the last of those against whom charges were made

Inquest and were discharged. The hour fixed for their reassembiling yesterday was eleven o'clock, THE LARGE COURT BOOM was filled to overflowing. The officers were anxious enough to prevent an over-crowding, but there was such an unusual pressure of respectable citizens, and such a very infinite-imal element of the habitues of the place, that refusal for entrance was out of the question. As might be expected, the ut

most decorum was observed as all waited patiently

they for the last time appeared in Court as a Grand

OPENING OF THE COURT. About a quarter to eleven Judge Bedford took his seat on the bench, looking anxious, but as if determined to do his duty under circumstances on the bench sat Recorder Hackett, always grave and digmined. The orier having opened the Court with the regular formula an anxious mo ment or two passed in slience, the eyes of all present being turned to the Judges' private entrance door, which entered the array of counsels engaged to defend the parties which public rumor—right for once—nad selected for indictment. Counsel for the people were represented by Assistant District Attor-neys Sullivan and Feliows—Judge Garvin not being the arrival of the Grand Jury, an important person-age entered the room quietly and took his seat outde the bars, having all eyes directed to him. This MAYOR HALL.

the Chief Magistrate of the city, whom rumor had also indicted, and truly so, as after events proved. But a few moments clapsed from the opening of the Court to the entrance of

THE GRAND JURY. who took their seats in the order in which they arrived, and as the roll was immediately afterwards Mr. Sparkes, the Clerk, responded to the Court.
After a brief pause the foreman rose and addressed

Your Honor, I will now present to the Court the last indictments that we have found, completing our duties so far as we propose to act, and with the permission of the Court the Secretary will read a statement to the Court that we decided to make.

permission of the Court the Secretary will read a statement to the Court that we decided to make. The Secretary then read THE STATEMENT OF THE GRAND JURY, 10, 1872. THE STATEMENT OF THE GRAND JURY ROOM, Feb. 10, 1872. TO HIS HONOR GUNNING S. BEDYORD, City Judge:—
SIR.—With the indictments now presented the Grand Jury desire to terminate their work and ask to be discharged. On the 6th day of November, 1871, they met for the first time; they have been in actual season unity-selfat days, and to this date have acted upon 46t cases, including those arising out of the city and county frauds. Their investigations prove that New York has suffered a loss of at least \$20,000,000 through the venality and corription of those they have indicted and others. They have failed to find indictments against many persons implicated in the frauda, because the existing laws (as explained by their legal advisors were carefully slow and icdious, for the plots of the compilerators were carefully slow and inclinent. Their founds have been brought that succeeding Grand Juries will bring them to light. Ferry, forgery and similar crimes, are the means by which they were unable to Investigate; they trust that succeeding Grand Juries will bring them to light. Ferry, forgery and similar crimes, are the means by which they were unable to Investigate; they trust that succeeding Grand Juries will bring them to light. Ferry, forgery and similar crimes, are the means by which they were unable to investigate; they trust that succeeding from all the members.

The domination and courtesy extended to them by Your free stream of the courtes, with full and free stream of the courtes, with full and free stream of the courtes of the courtes of the courtes of the courtes of the plant of the courtes of the c

II. DEAPER, Secretary.

JUDGE BEDFORD'S REPLY.

dge Bedford then replied as follows:—

FORMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY—

thas the months ago each one of you twenty-one
senses, a fair representative of the integrity, intelligence

charge you.

Demonstrations of applause were made at the conclusion of the Judge's remarks.

Mr. A. OAKEH HALL'S VINDICATION.

Mr. A. OAKEH HALL, amid breathless silence, rose and said.—If the Court please, I have read in the newspapers for several days past that the Grand Jury had found indictments against me. I desire to know if that is the fact, and I am here, both as a counsellor of the court and as an individual, to answer to it.

Judge Bedford—I myself do not know. I have just handed the indictments to the District Attorney.

torney.

Assistant District Attorney SULLIVAN—Of course, without an opportunity to examine and state particularly what is the condition of the facts in reference to them, I find in this bundle of indictments, which have been now presented in court to Your Honor, five indictments against Mr. Hall.

Mr. Hall.—What are they for, Mr. District Attorney?

Mr. Hall—What are they for, Mr. District Attorney?

Assistant District Attorney Sullivan—indictments for a misdemeanor. The contents of them I am not able, without time to examine, to state.

Mr. Hall—Please read the conclusion, which is always the starting part.

Assistant District Attorney Sullivan—The concluding clause is:

And the juvors aloresaid do further say that the said Abraham Oakey Hall, late of the ward, city and county aforesaid, on the same 30th day of June, 1870, being such Mayor as aforesaid, the first hand there in manner and form as aforesaid, the there is no the same and the said called the said claim or to examine into the validity and correctness of the said claim presented for audit, and correctness of the said claim presented for audit, under said section, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

I assume, then, continued Mr. Sullivan, without having examined in detail the conients, that they are a charge against the defendant for whifully, unlawfully and corruptly neglecting to audit certain cialms which are specified in the body of the indictments, claims against the city and county of New York in respect to which certain duties were to be discharged by the defendant by virtue of his office of Mayor of the city.

York in respect to which certain duties were to be discharged by the defendant by virtue of his office as Mayor of the city.

Mr. Hall—It, then, is neglect of an official duty. If the Court please, I am here to answer that accasation and to make a motion. I have appeared twice before this in this Court as counsel for officials of this county charged with official misdemeanor. One of them was a judge of this very tritunal and the other was a former Mayor of this city. They were each absolved, as I expect to be. I desire, sir, to offer bail, and my bail is in Court. And I wish to say that I shall offer no plea to the IRREGULARITIES OF THE GRAND JURY, which, as a lawyer and as a man, I conscientiously believe to have been many. I am not here to move to quash the indictment nor to demur to it, but simply to demand the earliest practical day for an investigation. I desire now to plead the general issue, and if Monday next will be designated I would like it; for it is, sir, due to the public that an early day should be named, and it is additionally due to the accused, who has at all times courted an opportunity for vindication from a GREAT DEAL OF MALICE and much persecution. I have a suggestion, if the Court will pardon me. I understand that X cur Honor is about to leave the city to seek that relaxation, which you undoubtedly deserve, from your arduous labors. I wish an immediate trial, and it would be in the highest degree intelicate, for social reasons, that he other Judge of this Court, the Justices of the Common Pleas, shall be invited to preside at the trial. I have a great many remarks to make, but shall reserve them until I confront the Judge and the judy. My bas laber, Mr. District Attorney.

Assistant District Attorney Sullivan I unhost

Judge and the jury. My bad is here, Mr. District Attorney.

Assistant District Attorney Sullivan I unnest-tatingly say to Your Honor, after having listened with great attention and interest to the statement of Mr. Hall, that I deem this to be a case in which it is emmently proper that ball should be taken, the amount to be fixed at once by Your Honor—especially where the defendent is at the bar and asking at once that he may have the privilege of giving bail. I hope Your Honor will, without delay, after looking at the nature of the indictments, fix the amount, and then there shall be every facility given to Mr. Hall to execute the undertakings required by law. With regard to the other propositions, I understand Mr. Hall to say that he desires a speedy trial, and he suggests that a day should be named in the present month—if understand him correctly, the 19th of this month—next Monday week. On the part of the

this month—next Monday week. On the part of the District Attorney I concur in that proposition, and I ask Your Honor. If other arrangements have not all the promise the promise of the part of the indictment. I understand the pied of not guilty is entered, as if the defendant was arraigned and pleaded formally.

Mr. HALL—1'es, St.'.

Assistant District Attorney Sullivan—The statement made by Air. Hall included a suggestion when is really not addressed property to the listence in the promise of the present of the promise of the present of the official discretion of the presenting judge at the tribunal by which he should be tried. That is a matter that is addressed, of course, to the official discretion of the presenting justices of this Court, both of whom are now, I am grad to see, on the bench. The general mature of the saggestion is one which commends therefore, in connection with that suggestion, which I must concern the cases for trials percention; but the cases for trials percentification. There is one aspect of the case, therefore, in connection with that suggestion, which I must concern the case for trial percentification of the present of the country of the suggestion is to be carried out, that the Court shall be presided over by his Honor Judge Dairy, presding Justice of the Common Pleas, who is ty law really a Judge in this Court, his convenience and arrangements we might make now with reference to the day of trial would have to be taken into consideration in view of some contingencies that might prevent a Justice of the Common Pleas, who is ty law really a Judge of the Common Pleas, who is ty law really a Judge of the Common Pleas, who have the prevent a Justice of the Common Pleas, who have the prevent a Justice of the Common Pleas benefits of the continuous proper one, and owing to the very di

MR. PETER B. SWEENY'S CASE.
Mr. JOHN McKEON then rose and said Mr. John McKeon then rose and said:—On half of my associates, who are here, we appear Mr. P. B. Sweeny. We find his name in an indiment with some other persons. We are here to ball fixed, so that he may appear and answer to indicate the second of the sec

Judge BEDFORD-I will fix it, at request, at ten

Indictment.

Judge Bedford — I will fix it, at request, at ten thousand dollars.

MR. TWEED'S CASE.

Counsel for Mr. I'weed said:—It your Honor please, as one of the counsel for Mr. Tweed, he has understood from the public papers that maletments were presented against him in this Court on the 3d of this month, and he has also been informed that an indictment would be presented against him in this Court to-day. There is no necessity for a warrant in his case, as he has only to be notified that complaints are pending against him to appear and answer to them. Five tadorements in all, as appears by the record, have been presented against him in this Court this month. One of the five seems to be the same indictment, only again presented. Which was presented against him in this court on the 15th of December last. I understand that the Court, in the indictment which has been presented to-day, in which he is indicted in conjunction with Mr. Sweeny and others has fixed his ball at \$10,000, and I understand that in the case of the four indictments that were presented on the 3d of this month the Court has fixed the ball in \$1,000, making \$14,000 ball in all, which he is required to give in those five indictments.

Judge Expronded to the District Attorney that he need issue no process; that Mr. Tweed by prepared to put in the ball to-day or Monday, as may be agreeable to the Court.

Judge Expronded the fixed that Mr. Tweed, as your Attorney, to slut his convenience.

Counsel—I suggest that Mr. Tweed, as your

Attorney, to sint his convenience.

COUNSIL—I suggest that Mr. Tweed, as your Honor will bear in mind, is held to answer the behests of public and private justice in this county to the extent of \$1,500,000.

Judge BEDFORD—No process, under the circumstances, will be issued.

extent of \$1,500,000, and the court ad-

THE INDICTMENTS.

Indicatement Against Mayor Hall.

City and County of New York, w.—The jurors of the peopl of the State of New York, in and for the body of the city an county of New York, upon their oaths present:—

That, by the fourin section of an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, enalted "An act to make further prevision for the government of the county of New York, passed the 28th day of April, in the year 18th of the State of New York, and the Market against the passage of said act should be audited by the Mayor the said city of New York, the Comptroller of the said cit of New York and the then President of the Board of Supervisors of said county, and that the amounts which should be found to be due should be provided for by the issue of revenu bonds of the said county of New York, payable during the year eighteen hundred and seventy, one; and that the Board of Supervisors of said county and county on New York, payable during the year eighteen hundred and seventy, one; and that the Board of Supervisors of said county.

The second count is exactly the same as the first with a sight verbal technical difference.

The other four indictments are similar to the preceding in words except the specification of different amounts. One sets forth a bill of Ingersoit & Co. for \$64,300 26: another a bill of Andrew J. Garvey, for \$40,895 34; another of Ingersoil & Co. of \$68,330 93; and another of Andrew J. Garvey for \$41,563 42.

Connolly. The five indictments brought in against Richard B. Connoly are for misdemeanor, and are precisely the same as those found in December by this same Grand Jury. There being a question of the val the action of that body the Legislature, it will be re-

The Indictment Against Nathaniel Sands. State and City of New York—The jurors of the people is and for the body of the said city and county do on their oat Sub and Otty of New York—The jurges of the people in and for the body of the said city and county do on their oath present:

That by section 110 of an act of the Legislature of said State—an act to reorganize the local government of the said city—passed Aprié, 150, it was conscied that no officer of the city government, to wit—the government of the city of New York—except a collector of city revenue, a collector of assessments, a clerk of arrears or counsel to the Corporation should have or receive from the Corporation or City Treasurer of said city any prequisits or any compensation or commission for the cervices in addition to his salary.

And the juros upon their oath present—12, on the Both of Angues, 1871, there was also assessments or the city government, and county of the way for the cervice of the country of the country of the way for the city government of the country of the way for the city government of the city of the country of the city and county of New York, who should hold their office for the term of four years, and that upon such appointments being made the terms of office of the term of four years, and that upon such appointments being made the terms of office of the term of four years, and that upon and appoint four should be terminated. That in pursuance of said act the Comproller duly appointed one Nathaniel Sands to the office of Commissioners.

And the jurors on their oath do further present, that on

Commissioners.

And the jurors on their oath do further present, that on he 30th of August, 1870. Nathaniel Sands, late of the First

And the jurors on their each do further present, that on the 50th of August, 1870. Nathaniel sands, late of the First ward, of the city, acted and was one of the said Commissioners, and for a long time previous thereto had been one of the said commissioners, and for a long time previous thereto had been one of the said commissioners, and for a long time previous thereto had been one of the said of the city of the city of New York as compensation and commission—to wit, the sum of \$75,000 in money of the moneys of the city of New York as compensation and commission for his services in addition to his said sairy against the form of the sating, &c. And the jurors aforessaid of further present, that by section 115 of the act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York, passed April 5, 1870. It was enacted, among other things, that no member of the Common Councit, and of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, shall be directly or indirectly interessed in any contract work or business or the said of any article the expense, price or consideration of which is paid from the city Treasury, or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Common Councit, and that by an act entitled "An Act for the Compitation of the Debt of the City of New York," based April 5, 1874, it was provided that it should be lawful for the Compitation of the city, and he was thereby authorized and empowered, to create a public fund to be decominated Consolidated Stock of the city of New York, and to issue said stock in pursuance of said act.

And the aforesaid jurors present, that in accordance with

was provided that it should be lawful for the Compiroller of the city, and he was thereby authorized and empowered, to create a public hund to be decomforated Consolidated Stock of the city of New York, and to issue said stock in pursuance of said act.

And the aforesaid jurors present, that in accordance with said act Richard B. Connolly. Compiroller of the city of New York, the dreate a public fund denominated Consolidated Stock of the county of New York, and for the purposes mentioned and set forth in said act, to the amount of FIFTEM MILLIONS OF HOLLARS:

and that in order to issue the said atocks it was necessary that the said Compiroller should enter into negotiation with divers bankers and capitelists to lake the amount of said atocks at a price and valuation the most-asymntageous possible to the interests of the said city.

And the jurors afcreasted of surfher present, that the said Nathaniel Sands, well knowing the premises, did unlawfully make said enter into an arrangement with the said kichard B. Connolly, by which the latter undertook to place the business of the sale and negotiation of the said consolidated stock of the city into the hands of the said Nathaniel Sands, to be by him negotiated and disposed of for and on account of the said city, &c., and did undertake and promise that the said Nathaniel Sands should have and receive for blimeif as or the expense of such business, to be paid by him the Sands should have and receive for blimeif as or the expense of such business, to be paid by him the Sands should receive one perceived as the proceeds of the said should receive one perceived as the proceeds of the said should receive one perceived as the proceeds of the said should receive one perceived as the proceeds of the said should receive one perceived as the proceeds of the said should receive one perceived as the proceeds of the said should receive one perceived on the said should receive one perceived as the constraint of the said should receive one perceived as the constraint of the said sh

The Bonds.

pefore the Recorder at his chambers soon after the ermination of the proceedings in the General Ses sions, and gave ball in \$10,000 upon the conspiracy indictment—Edward Kearney, of 97 Lexington avenue, becoming his surety. Mr. George W. Butt, of 143 Eldridge street, became Mr. Tweed's bail in 143 Eldridge street, became Mr. Tweed's ball in \$1,000 each upon two indictments for forgery in the third degree and two indictments for grand largeny. Peter B. Sweeny also went before the Recorder and gave ball in \$50,000, John J. Bradley becoming his surety.

The defendant Sands gave ball in the sum of \$10,000, Mr. Thomas Keech, of No. 3 East Forty-second street, becoming his surety, testifying that his house was worth \$55,000.

The muletiment against William M. Tweed

The indictment against WILLIAM M. TWEED is a voluminous document, and is exactly similar to the one presented in December, which appeared in Actions in the Birkald. It charges him with conspiracy in attesting to the regularity of certain alged fraudulent vouchers. It is said that Peter is, Sweeny and other parties not yet arrested are jointly charged with the same offence in the above indictment, the copying of which was prombited by the District Autorney until the other parties are arrested. arrested.

The Court of General Sessions reopens on Monday next for the February term.

MAYOR HALL

An Interview with the Mayor as to the Irregularities of the Indictments-The Law of the Case Deflued-What He Will Do as to the Points of the Irregularities-A Clear Definition of the Position He Will Take in

Relation Thereto.

When a Herald reporter called upon the Mayor, shortly after the close of the proceedings in the Court of General Sessions, he found His Honor in his office at the City Hall, busily engaged in the very pleasant duty of a flixing his signature to checks for the payment of salaries to the Supreme and Superior Court Judges. Though the Mayor seemed to have a due sense of the seriousness of the ordeat through which he had so recently passed, he did not manifest the slightest symptoms of perplexity or despair, but wore a more than ordinary cheerful-

After the usual salutations, which with the May or are never formal, but always hearty and cental, said:—"Mr. Mayor, in your speech I see you said that you believed the indictments to have many irregularities in them. May I ask you to tell me rather more definitely what you meant?"

"You may. I disclaim any reference to the idea of irregularity from extension of term, or from the circumstance of there being two Grand Juries sitting at one time. The terms are, after all, only relative. If a Judge is willing to hold one term for a year; if a set of petit or Grand Jurors are respectively willing to sit a whole year, I can see no objection to the business being done at one yearly term instead of twelve terms, the power to extent being given. Neither can i see that any harm can come to the accused which he cannot take as much advantage of as though there were twelve—the mode of taking advantage being only different.

"But what about two Grand Juries?"

"Well, a Grand Jury is as much a component part of a Criminal Court as is a Judge, Clerk or crier. If the one Grand Jury finds a bull and the other dismissed it, way a motion would set it all right, because doubt kills an fluiciment in the mind of any fair District Attorney like Mr. Garvin."

"That's a precedent for you, Mr. Mayor."

"One Grand Jury has dismissed this bill against you for neglect and another found one."

The Mayor, smitugij said, "Well, I don't press the doubt here."

"You speak, Mr. Mayor, of what the irregularity." lively willing to sit a whole year, I can see no

doubt here."

"You speak, Mr. Mayor, of what the irregularities are not. Now, what were these affirmatively?"

"On that's not a fair question."

"Excuse me, Mr. Mayor, but do you make any point of one of the jury being a citizen of another State?"

"Well, I make a point of nothing, as Bunsby would say. Yet that fact established and the attendance of such a juror proved, the effect would certainty set o viblate all the indicaments."

"One more inquiry. Do you make a point of the jury applicating committees to examine banks and mulyiduals and books, and send circulars outside or the Grand Jury count."

on the Grand Jury room?"

Tae Mayor smiled again, turnel around on his revolving chair, and, looking steadily at the reporter, said, "I stand mute on that."

"Do you make any point, then, of their having causes or being lectured by the Choap Jack

ment."
"You will excuse my pertmacity, Mr. Mayor; but I should like your answer on a question that is much talked of, especially in legal circles. It is this: Did you not attend as a witness before the Grand sury which indicted you, and were you not

examined about the doings of the board or Audit, as to which you were indicted?"

The Mayor took a long glange through the window, into the Park: he seemed as though he were interested in assertaining whether a group of some rows, from the sparrow house opposite his whatow, had found any food; but a moment afterward 1m Gorden's canary, in the adjoining room, struck up its londest note, and the Mayor, turning to the reporter, said:—"Well, I cannot say what was done. Your question would involve a betrayal of Grand Jury doings. But I can only say that, if I was so examined, that fact shown on adidavit, would quash the logic of the famous Hendrickson case."

"I will enty ask you, Mr. Mayor, one more question, and it shad be a general and a fluid one, for I am rather assamed of having trespassed upon your relevers, like ladies, nave great privileges. Go on, sir,"

"Well, Mr. Mayor, what I wished to ask you was

well, Mr. Mayor, what I wished to ask you was, whether you will make a point of these irregularities?

whether you will make a point of these irregularines?"
"No: nor should any invidious conclusions be drawn if others do. Ophnious as to expediencies dimer with individuals. As a general thing all defences that are legal, nowever technical, ought to be made. Remember, I am my own counsel. If I had counsel perhaps they would insist upon my taking every point, however technical. It is a question of individual judgment merely."
"Thank you, Mr. Mayor, for this fucid explanation of this much-mooted question." At this moment the Mayor's sergeant-at-arms ushered in a visitor, and the reporter bid His Honor "Good day,"

DEATH FROM INHALING CHLOROFORM.

A Dreggist Censured by the Coroner's Jury. James B. Gardner, Jr., of 317 West Thirty-fifth street, thirty-three years of age, died suddenly Friday afternoon from the effects of inhaling caloroform, administered by himself. Coroner Young yesterday heid an investigation and elicited the following facts:mg for some time past with heart disease and other organic troubles. Among his other allments were rheamatism and severe pains in the head, which at times almost drove him crazy. To relieve the pain he had been in the nabit of inhaing chloroform. About four o'clock Friday afternoon, while suffering from one of his attacks, he sent his little daughter out for some chloroform, which he inhaled. Upon her return to the house, about five o'clock in the afternoon, she found him in bed, he assing for money to get more chloroform with. His wife rerusing to give him the money he sent in ext door and borrowed it, and again sent his daughter for another dose of chloroform. About seven o'clock she again visited his bedroom and found him breathing heavily. After givning one or two gasps he died. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from inhaling chloroform, and censured Charles T. Corindt, of No. 508 Eighth avenue, for selling him chloroform without a physician's prescription. he had been in the nabit of inhaling caloroform.

Henry &. Evans. Henry S. Evans, State Senator from the Fifth district of Pennsylvania, died at West Chester, Pa., on Friday night. He was an attentive and faithful legislator, and enjoyed a pleasing public repute, as evidenced by the position to which he was chosen by his fellow citizens. He has been removed from

LOUISIANA.

The Investigating Committee Completed Their Labors and on an Excursion. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9, 1872.

The Congressional committee have conc heir investigation and leave to-morrow evening for The committee went on an excursion on the reve-

BERGH'S ENGLISHMAN.

His Peculiar Views on Evidence—How Ho Went to a Cock Fight, and How He Was

At about half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning Essex Market Court Room was as usual full of men and women with "grievances." Suddenly the door opened and in statked three extraordinary looking beings, of a type seldom encountered in that vicinity. They entered in Indian file, these three, like the three mousquetaires of Dumas. They seemed, from their appearance, to deem themselves men of might and power in the land. The assembled multitude looked bewildered, the officers stood aghast, and Sergeant Thompson remarked to Sergeant Marcus, "What, in the name of goodness, is up

Sergeant Marcus answered, "I don't know; they are the queerest looking animals I ever saw. I guess they are from hold Hingland, you know." Notwithstanding the gaze of the multitude the

aforesaid three marched boidly forward. The first one was a blonde, a blushing, blue-eyed blonde, with long, drooping light mustache, hair parted in the centre and combed straight down. He el-bowed his way through the crowd until he got immediately opposite the presiding magistrate, Justice Shandley. He held in one hand what is sometimes designated as a "Patrick's Duy hat," of antiquated shape, and brushed it nervously with the other. The Judge looked up at the strange apparition and the apparition bowes; in fact, he made a profusion of bows. A quiet smile stole over the features of his Honor as he made the usual inquiry, "Well, sir, what can I do for you?"

STRANGE APPARITION—HI ham ha representative or the good Mr. Bergh, who, I believe, Your warship his haware, his the fresident of the Society for the prevention of crueity to hammas.

Judge—Yes, sir, I happen to be aware of it, Escond Apparition—He hear a letter from Mr. 'Enery Bergh, hasking for the harrest of ha Mr. Jeff Carpenier, proprietor of the cockpit hat No. 4 Delancey street.

The apparition then drew from the capacious fold of his strapped London overcoat an envelope, loside of which was the epistic referred to, and which read as follows:—

February 9, 1872. got immediately opposite the presiding magistrate,

FEBRUARY 9, 1872.

Inside of which was the epistic referred to, and which read as follows:—

To Justice Shandley:—

Dean Sha-A disquising cock fight took place yesternay afternoon at No. I beamey street. So soon as it became known to me I communicated the fact to Police Heading of the property of the law. Unfortunately, the offender of the fact the law. Unfortunately, the offender of the property of the law. Unfortunately, the offender of the approach of the police, and they arrived only in time to find the parties leaving the "pit," which bore evidence of the afray in the Blood and feathers everywhere around; all the usual appointments of such places were there; and the man whom I would ask for a warrant against avowed himself the proprietor of the den. You are aware that there is a special law to reach him; and I hope you will aid me in brinsing him to justice. Unless these villains are to uttimately oldain the freedom of the city inw-shriding citizens must have the support of the magistracy.

In order that my efforts may be available on the side of law and order, I carnestly hope that this man may be arrested. Respectfully.

The Judge perused the missive, the same genial smile illumining his face. He said:—"I am here, ir, as Mr. Berga remarks in his letter, to assert the law, and I mean to do so. What evidence have you to offer that the law has been violated?"

STRANGE APPARTION—Ill went minto that place yesterday, he most vie, 'vie. Hi and two hothers, your washup. We trank a glass of beer. There were fourteen hother men, who halso drank beer, and I card a man hask when the cock fight was coming ion. I 'ad halready 'ad minformation of the cock fight, so hi went baround to Captain Davis and hi hasked him for a force of men. We went there, but when we got back hi told the proprietor that hi wanted to go hup to the cock fight. So hi went baround to Captain Davis and hi hasked him for a force of men. We went there, but when we got back hi told the proprietor that hi wanted to go hup to the cock fight. He hanswered there was none.

Cockignt.

JUDGE—Is that all the evidence you've got?

STRANGE APPARITION—That is hall the hevidence, know it is only circumstantial; but, to my mind,

I know if is only circumstantial; but, to my mind, it is sufficient.

JUDGE—And do you come here to get a man arrested on such evidence as that?

STRANGE APPARITION—I know, I know Your Worship, it is circumstantial, you know, but now that hi would be willing to swear there was a cock fight there that haternoon.

JUDGE—Well, you are a preity good swearer. I would not take to have you swear against me. Why, you c.n go over to the market there and find blood and leathers, cock's heads, too, and the other phermalla, as you term it, and you might as well swear there was a cock fight there. Whin all due deference to Mr. Bergan and his society, I must decline to issue a warrant on such testimony.

The taree mousquetaires then reformed in line and departed, not so majestically as they had come, but with downcast eyes, in sorrow and in saddress. The reporter met the representative of Mr. Bergan at the door. Be bowed and the latter howed.

REPORTER—Might I have the nonor of your name, sir?

SET?

BERGH'S REPRESENTATIVE (emphatically)-No, str! you shall not, str! Ht ham air. Bergh's Super-intendent, str, and that is hall sufficient for you to

themselves in a highly effensive manner, everyong so far as to burst in the panels of the doo when unable to obtain the Ker. He stated that he knew of no law warranting their action, and vet method of enecking their insolence. And is ended the great cocking mann in Delancey street and the raid of Mr. Bergh's doughty Superintendent.

THE BUCKHOUT ORIME.

A Last Appent in Behalf of the Condemned The extraordinary efforts which have been made

by counsel during the past eighteen months to avert the apparently inevitable doom of Buckhout, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, who has been sen-tenced to be executed at White Plains, Westchester county, next Friday, appear to be redoubled as the shadow of the gallows hevers over the gloomy cell of the condemned. At Albany yesterday Francis Larkin, in behalf of Buckhout, made application and argument before the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, in the bode of obtaining another stay of proceedings. Distinct Atlorney Briggs, of Westchester county, was present, and vigorously opposed the application, citing the same grounds on which the General Term at Brookiva, last month, and Justice Gilbert in the same city on the 2d inst., denied a similar motion. After insteading the arguments of counsei Chief Justice Sandford announced that he would reserve his decision until to-morrow. county, next Priday, appear to be redoubled

A CURIOUS RAID.

On Friday night Philip Bockart, of No. 663 Eighth avenue, entered the Twentieth precinct station house, and informed Captain Caffrey that a gang of tmeves, highwaymen and cutthroats had entered an unoccupied tenement house of his at 554 West. Thirty-second street, and were disturbing the whole neighborhood. The Captain detailed several officers to visit the blace and arrest all parties in the house. Upon visitify the blace they found thirteen men and tourieen women tripping the light lantasite to the music of a violin in the hands of a colored fiddler named Henry Maguire. The entire party, including the remaies, were marched to the station house in Thirty-sevenin street, when the latter were discharged and the men locked up on a charge of discorderly consuct. Vesterday morning they were paralled through the streets under guard of a detachment of police and arraigned before Justice Fowler at Jefferson Marke. The complainant, unon being questioned, stated a majority of the prisoners were occupants of the house and paid their rent regularit. The prisoners stated they were not acting in a disorderly manner, but had assembled together for the purpose of having a quiet dance. Justice Fowler discharged the prisoner and informed Bockart that if he had his just deserts he should be locked up instead of the prisoners. an unoccupied tenement house of his at 554 West

THE MORTALITY IN THE BROWN FAMILY. Another Death.

Yesterday morning Coronar Keenan received information that the spotted fever had carried off another member of the Brown family, living at 445 Eleventh avenue, a report of which appeared Eleventh avenus, a report of which appeared in Friday's Herald. Sergeant Lowery, of the Twentieth precinct, states that Louisa H. Brown, fifteen months ook, had died with the spotted lever, which makes sour deaths in that lamily within ten days from the same discase. The matter will be only investigated by the Loroner unless the attending physician gives a certificate of death. What action towards the purification of the premises where the deaths occurred has been taken by the Board of Health does not appear.

To aid the Sisters of the Poor in Jersey City in leeding and clothing the little waifs or humanity committed to their charge, a grand ball will be held to-morrow evening at the Catholic Institute in that city, under the auspices of the Young Men's Catholic Association. Upwards of two thousant tickets nave been sold, and there is no doubt that the amount to be realized by the affair will be creditable to the munificent poople of Hudson county. The decorations of the hall will surpass in grandeur anything of the kind ever seen before in the city.

ANOTHER MURDERESS.

Woman Brains a Man with an Axe in East Seventeenth Street.

The Result of a Bad Temper-Arrest of the Murderess.

At half-past five o'clock last night Mrs. Mary Holland, an occupant of the tenement nouse 504 East Seventeenth street, was in the yard splitting kindling wood, when the landlord, John Klump, a German, sixty-lour years of age, residing in the same house, came to her and remonstrated with her, de-manding that she should desist from doing so, as would break and destroy the flagging, adding that no other tenants were allowed such privileges. The woman paid no attention to his demand and continued her work, much to

THE ANNOVANCE OF KLUMP, who took great umorage at the manner in which she treated his request.

After endeavoring to peacefully stop her from splitting the wood he became angry and threat-ened her in a manner that was not at all pleasing to her, as she retorted in a similar mannerner, as see retorted in a similar manner. While engaged in a war of words they came to blows, which resulted in Mrs. Holland's raising the axe and striking Kump a blow on the top of the headt with it, feiling him to the yard, among the pile of kinding wood she had been splitting. After committing the assault the woman, observing Kump to be insensible, ran to her room on the top floor and locked her door. The members of Klump's family, who reside on the first floor, discovering him lying on the flagging, apparently dead, went to his assistance and.

CARRIED HIM TO HIS BOOM.

him lying on the flagging, abparently dead, went to his assistance and.

CARRIED HIM TO HIS ROOM, and immediately despatched a messenger for a physician, but before his arrival the unfortunate man was dead. The physician upon examining his head could find no marks of violence nor any traces of a blow having been struck, and expressed it as his opinion that the murdered man died from concussion of the brain produced from the blow.

An alarm being raised the tenants of the house became greatly excited, and went in search of an officer to arrest the woman. Officer Lineback, of the Fitteenth precinct, being on post in the vicinity, was informed of the facts of the case, and, proceeding to the room of Airs. Holland, ordered her to get ready and accompany him to

The woman, who is small in stature and delicate, states she was splitting wood in the yard yesterday afternoon when the deceased came to her, and, in a rough manner, ordered her to desist. Not liking the manner in which he actiressed her, she released to discontinue her work and informed utim to that effect. At this stage of the proceedings she says no struck hard miorimed utim to that effect. At this stage of the proceedings she says no struck hard with his fist, knocking her down on the farging, and while lying on her back commenced to kick her. She struggled, and succeeded in regaining her lest, and claims to have struck him on the head with a piece of the wood she was splitting, and saw him fall at her feet, when

SHE BECAME ALARMED

and ran up stairs to her own apartments, where she remained concealed until the arrival of the officer. She most emphatically denies nitting him with the axe, and is positive it was only a piece of age and the mother of two cultives. Her hissand is a working man and is spoken well of by his heighnors and occupants of the house, who also speak well of his wife, who they say was a hardworking woman and very domested in her habits. She greatly regrets the informance affair, and seemed very willing to give all the particularist to the members of the press.

The murdered man was old and feeble, being married, and having several children, one of whom, a daughter, is married, and resided in the same house with her lather. Klump was not engaged in any business except collecting the rems of the house and attending to such repairs as were necessary. The body is still at the house in Seventeenth treet, where Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest to-day. The woman, who is small in stature and dedeate.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Market savings Bank. Yesterday the motion on the petition ackey, a creditor, to have the Market Savings Bank adjudicated a bankrupt, came up in the United States District Court, before Judge Blaten

resisted the granting of the petition. He argued

resisted the granting of the petition. He argued that the petition of airs, Mackey was defective, on the ground that it was signed, not by herself, but by her husband, and he also claimed that the allegations with respect to the imputed acts of bank-rapicy on the part of the bank were vague and not sunferently specific to justify the Court in granting the order of administration sought for.

Mr. Brumenstell appeared for Mrs. Mackey, the petitioning creditor. He urged that Mr. Mackey, who had signed the petition, was doing as agent for his wife, that all the facts started in the petition were within his personal knowledge, and that he had, therefore, a right to sign the petition on behalf of his wife. Combel also contended that the who may agree the perition, was accuraged as age for his wife, that all the facts stated in the petiti-were within his personal knowledge, and that, had, therefore, a right to sign the petition behalf of his wife. Compet also contended that a diegations in the petition setting out acts of ban ripley on the part of the bank were specific and

regum conformity with the law.

Arr. Parsons, in the course of some further argument, informed the Court that a petition signed about two thousand depositors of the hank had be drawn up praying that the bank be not thrown in hank rulete. drawn up praying that he counsel that he could not take any judicial notice of such a petition. It was the right of every person to avail lainselt of the benefit of the Bankrupt law.

After some further argument the Court ordered the entry of an order declaring the Market Savings Bank a bankrupt.

The flowling Green Savings Bank.

In the case of the Bowling Green Savings Bank a petition had been filed on the part of Mr. May, a reditor, and on yesterday week, when the case was called before Judge Blatchford, it appeared the called before Judge Blatchford, it appeared the bank had been dissolved before the filing of the petition by the State Court, and fast, therefore, there was no person upon whom service of process could be effected. The Court then made an order that the service of process be effected by publication. The service has been effected in the manner ordered by the Court, and the order is made returnable for next caturday.

SUPARME COURT-SENERAL TERM.

"Leokop" Evans Refused a New Trial. Before Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo. The People et al. vs. Thomas L. Evans, -It will be remembered that the relator, more popularly known remembered that the relator, more popularly known as Lookup Evans, was convicted in the General sessions of alteged abortion and sentenced to State Prison. An application was made on a writ of error to this Court for a new trial. A decision was given yesterday denying the application. Judge Barnard gave the decision of the Court in the following opinion, short, pility and pointed:—"This case was submitted. Had it not been we should probably have affirmed it on the argument. I man nothing in the case that calls for more than a hasty examination to show that the trial was properly conducted. There may have been some one of two erroneous rutings upon tamaterial questions, but none that offset the equity of the conviction. The conviction should be affirmed."

One Judge Competent to Hold Special Sex-One Judge Competent to Hold Special Sec-

Tae People vs. Davis and The People vs. Huber. -These were cases in which the defendants were convicted in the Special Sessions, Judgs Dowling alone being on the bench. An appeal was made from the judgments of the Court on the ground of from the judgments of the Court on the ground of the alleged incompetency of one Julize to hold the same. The Court overruled all the objections raised by the counset for the prisoners and sustained the judgments of Judgo Dowing, thus setting the matter of his competency to hold the Court alone in case of the "disability" of his associate, and the hopes of many for a settlement of the case otherwise, and ther release from prison through conviction in the same Court by one Judge.

Judge Barnard's Ludlow Street Jail Delivery. The People ex rel. Edward P. Hewlitt vs. Matthey it. Brennan. - The facts of this case are too well known to require repetition. The Court decided yesterday in this case—which, it will be remembered, was crought forward as a test case—that Judge Barnard's Ludiow Screet Jan delivery, or, rather, attempt at it, was not legal.

A SUSPECTED FELON.

Not Much Cause for Doubt-The Sequel as LOUISVILLE, Fob. 10, 1872.
At the City Court to-day a man calling himse

Colonel C. P. Cooper, with a number of aliases, known here as a confidence man, having been before the Court some time ago been before the court want capacity, under the mame of C. P. Cunningham, was held in \$2,000 as a suspected feloit. He was arrested in company with a respectably connected young girl from cincinnati, aged about sevence a years, whom he had seduces and brought here, lodging at a hotel as man and wife. The girl returned to Cincinnati last night.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

KEY WEST, Fia., Feb. 10, 1872. Piagship Worcester, Admiral S. P. Lee. arrived